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## REFLECTOR.

From the Maine Patriot.

### THE NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT OF AN UNFORTUNATE.

Translated from the German of J. P. F. RICHTER.

On the new-year's night of 1699, an aged man stood by his window, and looked out with an eye of despair—now on the unchanging ever shining heavens above—now down upon the calm, pure, and white earth on which now there was none so friendless and unhappy as he. His grave was near him—he was stripped by the frost of age, and the verdure of youth decked him no more. From a long life spent in opulence, he had gathered nothing but error, sin, and wretchedness. A debilitated body, and a disordered mind—breast full of malice, and an old age of repentance were all that remained. The pleasant days of his youth now rose before him like a vision, and he was carried back to that delightful morning, when his father pointed out to him the two paths of life—the one, on the right leading by the high road to virtue, to a land full of light, and blessedness, and angels—the other, on the left, leading down the grovelling way of vice, into a dark abyss, full of down dropping poison, glaring-eyed serpents, and dense, suffocating vapors.

Alas! the serpents had fastened on his breast, and the venom was dropping from his tongue, and he now knew where he was.

Desperate and fired with unutterable horror, he cried out to heaven, "give me again my youth—O my father, place me again at the crossing of the paths, that I may make a different choice."

But his father and his youth were long gone. He saw an ignis-fatua dance along the marsh, and go out on the burial-ground. "that" said he, "represents my foolish life." He saw a star start from heaven, glimmer in its fall, and disappear on the ground. "That is I," said his bleeding heart, while the envenomed teeth of repentance again pierced it with wounds.

His heated imagination pictured to him the ghosts sliding on the roofs.—The windmill raised its arms on high to strike, and a neglected mask, in the desolate house of the dead, gradually arose and assumed his features.

In the midst of this excitement, the music for the New-year suddenly sounded forth from the tower, like the hymn of a distant church. He was sensibly affected. He looked around the horizon, and about on the wide spreading earth, and he thought of the friends of his youth, who now happier and better than he, were fathers of lovely families—distinguished among men—the learned of the earth, and he said, "O, I could like you have slept away this night with tearless eyes, if I had wished. I could have been happy, my dear parents, had I followed your New-year's wishes, and heeded your counsels."—While in these feverish recollections of his youth, it seemed to him that the mask in the house of the dead arose with his features and finally, by means of the superstition which on New-year's night spies ghosts and sees into futurity, to his imagination it became an active youth, in the form and habit of the fair youth in the Capitol pulling the thorn from his foot, and his own late fair form was bitterly conjured up before him. He could look on it no more—he closed his eyes—a thousand hot tears coursed down his cheeks and fell upon the snow—he sighed less loudly and lay helpless and almost senseless. "Return again my youth" he faintly murmured, and it came. He had only dreamt thus frightfully, on New-year's night—he was still a youth—his errors only were not a dream. But he thanked God that he was still in his youth—that he could turn about in the grovelling paths of vice, and return to the sunny way which leads to the land of blessedness.

Turn with him, young reader, if you are in his situation. This frightful dream may be, in future, your director, but if you shall ever, in the bitterness of your soul, cry out "Return my youth" mark ye, it will never return.

\*The pall-bearers at burials, in Germany, are accustomed to wear masks, which after the services are generally laid aside with the bier.

†A statue in the Capitol, representing a handsome youth extracting a thorn from his foot.

## EXTRACT.

It is good when the week is ended, to look upon its business and its toils, and mark wherein we have failed of our duties, or come short of what we should have done. The close of the week should be to each one of us like the close of our lives. Every thing should be adjusted, with the world and with our God, as if we were about to leave the one and appear before the other. The week is, indeed, one of the regular divisions of life, and when it closes it should not be without its moral. From the end of one week to the end of another

the mind can easily stretch onward, to the close of existence. It can sweep down the stream of time to the distant period when it will be entirely beyond human power to regulate human affairs. Saturday is the time for moral refection. When for the mercies of the week we are thankful, and when our past months and years come up before us—we see the vanity of our youthful days, and the vexations of manhood, and trembles at the approaching winter of age. It is then we should withdraw from the business and cares of the world, and give a thought to our end, and to what we are to be hereafter.

## MISCELLANY

From the Illinois Magazine.

### A FRONTIER SCENE.

The following anecdote, which is highly characteristic of the period of our history in which it occurred, and of the persons to whom it relates, was communicated to us in conversation, from a highly authentic source, and is given without alteration, except such as unavoidably occurred in clothing it in our own language.

Captain Crawford, of Virginia—the same who afterwards, under the name of Colonel Crawford, was taken prisoner, inhumanly tortured, and murdered by the Indians—was marching a company from the frontiers of his own State to the Ohio river. The occasion is not exactly known; it might have been during Braddock's expedition in 1755, or in some of the expeditions previous to Dunmore's war, which occurred in 1774. From the ages of the parties, we rather incline to the former date.—Crawford's men were, of course, hunters and farmers from the outskirts of the Virginia settlements—most probably young, daring, hardy volunteers, of the same class as the pioneers who shortly after that period overran the forests of Kentucky; and he himself was a bold, enterprising man. Previous to his leaving the neighborhood of the settlements, Crawford, from some accident, found himself in want of the means of transportation for some of his baggage or stores, and a place where he halted in the woods fortunately fell in with a waggoner who had stopped to rest his horses at the same spot. In such an emergency, Captain Crawford felt no hesitation in pressing the team and its driver into the service, and accordingly communicated his design to the waggoner. The latter, highly incensed, was inclined to resist what he considered an oppressive act; and he was alone, in the midst of a military band, who were ready and able, at a word, to enforce the commander's orders. The waggoner was a great, gigantic, two-fisted, square-built fellow, who bore on his face the marks of many a hard fought battle.—He was, in fact, a noted *bruiser*. He received Capt. Crawford's order with an air of great dissatisfaction, and remained for a moment silent, looking sullenly at the troops, as if indignantly measuring their strength against his own weakness. He then observed to the captain, that it was hard to be forced to go against his own will, that every man ought to have a *fair chance*—that he had not a fair chance, inasmuch as the odds were so great against him as to deprive him of the power of protecting his own right. He would, however, make a proposition, which he thought the Captain was bound in honor to accede to: "I will fight you," said he, "or any man in your company. If I am whipped, I will go with you cheerfully; but if I conquer, you must let me off." In making this proposal the waggoner showed himself an able negotiator. He either knew Crawford's character, or he had read it during the interview.

The Captain was an expert woodsman, stout, active and chivalrous, and prided himself on his personal prowess, for which he had already obtained some celebrity. To have declined the waggoner's challenge might have seemed to indicate a want of manhood—it might have lessened him in the eyes of his men—and his own disposition and code of ethics, perhaps, suggested that the waggoner was entitled, in justice, to the fair chance which he claimed. He accordingly accepted the challenge, and both parties began to strip for the combat. At this moment, a tall young man, who had recently joined the company, and was a stranger to most of them, who had been leaning carelessly against a tree, eyeing the scene with apparent unconcern, stepped forward and drew Crawford aside.—"Captain" said he, "you must let me fight that man—he will whip you."—Crawford was unwilling to appear to back out, but the youth insisted that to have the Captain beaten, which would be the result if he persisted, would tarnish the honor of the company; and moreover, that he himself was the only man who could whip the waggoner.—The confidence of the youth, and a something about him which inspired

confidence in others, enabled him to carry his point. Capt. Crawford having done all that policy required, in accepting the challenge, very prudently suffered himself to be persuaded by his men to let the stranger take his place.

The two combatants were soon stripped and prepared for the fight. There was a great disparity in their appearance, the odds being decidedly in favor of the waggoner. He was in the vigor of life, big, muscular, hardened by exposure, and experienced in affairs of this kind. The youth, who, when clad in his hunting shirt, seemed slender, now showed himself to be a young giant.—His frame had not yet acquired the fulness, the compactness and the vigor of ripe manhood which it afterwards possessed to so high a degree—his limbs seemed to be loosely hung together, but his bones and muscles were enormous, and his eyes full of courage.

The conflict, though bloody, was short. The waggoner was completely and terribly beaten. The youth sprang on him with the ferocity of an enraged tiger, & the battle was no longer doubtful. Wherever the tremendous fist of the youth struck, it inflicted a severe wound—the blood followed every blow; and the waggoner, who had been the victor in many a hard fought battle, in a few minutes lay mangled and exhausted at the feet of his vanquisher, who was but little if at all hurt.

This youth was Daniel Morgan, who had now for the first time, taken the field against the enemies of his country as a private soldier who afterwards arose to the rank of Major General, who so often led our armies in battle, and who was perhaps more frequently engaged with the enemy than any other officer of the American revolution. He was as celebrated for his activity, strength and personal courage, as for his military genius; and the above is one of a great number of incidents in his life which attest his almost incredible bodily power.

## INSIDE OF A SLAVE SHIP.

The first object that struck us was an enormous gun, turning on a swivel, on deck, the constant appendage of a pirate, and the next were large kettles for cooking, on the bows, the usual apparatus of a slaver. Our boat was now hoisted out, and I went on board with the officers. When we mounted her decks, we found her full of slaves. She had taken in on the coast of Africa, 336 males, and 226 females, making in all 562, and had been out seventeen days, during which they had thrown overboard fifty-five. The slaves were all enclosed under grated hatchways, between decks. The space was so low that they sat between each other's legs, and stowed so closely together that there was no possibility of their lying down, or at all changing their position by night or by day. As they belonged to, and were shipped on account of different individuals, they were all branded, like sheep, with the owners' marks of different form.

Over the hatchway stood a ferocious looking fellow with a scourge of many twisted thongs in his hand, and who was the slave driver of the ship, and whenever he heard the slightest noise below, he shook it over them and seemed eager to exercise it. I was quite pleased to take this hateful badge out of his hand, and I have kept it ever since, a horrid memorial of reality, should I ever be disposed to forget the scene I witnessed.

As soon as the poor creatures saw us looking down at them, their dark and melancholy visages brightened up. They perceived something of sympathy and kindness in our looks, which they had not been accustomed to, and feeling instinctively that we were friends, they immediately began to shout and clap their hands. One of them had picked up a few Portuguese words and cried out, "viva! viva!" The women were particularly excited. They all held up their arms, and when we bent down and shook hands with them, they could not contain their delight; they endeavored to scramble upon their knees, stretching out to kiss our hands, and we understood they knew we had come to liberate them.—Some however, hung down their heads in apparent hopeless dejection; some were greatly emaciated, and some, particularly children, seemed dying.

But the circumstance which struck us the most forcibly, was, how it was possible for such a number of human beings to exist, packed up and wedged together as tight as they could cram, in low cells, three feet high, the greater part of which except that immediately under the grated hatchways, was shut out from light or air, and this when the thermometer exposed to the open sky, was standing in the shade on our deck, at 80 degrees. The space between decks was divided into compartments 3 feet 3 inches high; the size of one was 16 feet by 18, and the other 40 by 31; into the first was crammed women and girls; into the second the men and boys; 236 fellow

creatures were thus thrust into one space 228 feet square, and 336 into another space 300 feet square, giving to the whole an average of 23 inches, though many of them were pregnant. We also found manacles and fetters of different kinds, but it appears that they had all been taken off before we boarded.

The heat of these horrid places was great, and the odour so offensive, that it was quite impossible to enter them, even if there had been room. They were measured as above when the slaves had left them. The officers insisted that the poor suffering creatures should be admitted on deck to get air and water. This was opposed by the mate of the slaver, who from a feeling that they deserved it, declared that they would murder them all. The officers, however, persisted, and the poor beings were all turned up together.

It is impossible to conceive the effect of this eruption—517 fellow creatures of all ages and sexes, some children, some adults, some old men and women, all in a state of nudity, scrabbling out together to taste the luxury of a little fresh air and water. They came swarming up like bees from the aperture of a hive, till the whole deck was crowded to suffocation, from stem to stern, so that it was impossible to imagine where they all came from, or how they could have been stowed away. On looking into the places where they had been crammed, we found some children next the sides of the ship, in the places most remote from light and air; they were lying nearly in a torpid state, after the rest had turned out. The little creatures seemed indifferent as to life or death, and when they were carried on deck, many of them could not stand.

After enjoying for the first time the unusual luxury of air, some water was brought; it was then that the extent of their sufferings was exposed in a fearful manner. They all rushed like maniacs towards it. No entreaties, or threats, or blows, could restrain them; they shrieked, and struggled, and fought with one another, for a drop of this precious liquid, as if they grew rabid at the sight of it. There is nothing which the slaves suffer from so much as the want of water. It is sometimes usual to take out casks filled with sea-water, as ballast, and when the slaves are received on board, to start the casks, and fill them with fresh. On one occasion, a ship from Bahia neglected to change the contents of the casks, and on their mid-passage, found to their horror that they were filled with nothing but salt water. All the slaves on board perished! We could judge of the extent of their sufferings from the afflicting sight which we now saw. When the poor creatures were ordered down again, several of them came and pressed their heads against our knees with looks of the greatest anguish, at the prospect of returning to the horrid place of suffering below.

Walsh's Notices of Brazil.

Casimir the just.—The following anecdote is given of Casimir II. King of Poland, in 1178. He was one day at play, and won all the money of one of his nobility, who, incensed at his ill fortune, suddenly struck the Prince a blow on the ear, in the heat of his uncontrolled passion. He fled immediately from justice; but being pursued and overtaken, was condemned to lose his head. The generous Casimir had determined otherwise. "I am not surprised," said he, at the gentleman's conduct, for not having it in his power, to revenge himself on fortune, no wonder he should attack her favorite in me. After these generous words he revoked the sentence, returned the nobleman his money, and declared that he alone was faulty, as he encouraged by his example, a pernicious practice that might terminate in the ruin of hundreds of the people. This was indeed the father of his subjects; he viewed the oppressions of the serfs with an eye of sorrow; and though it was not in his power to change the constitution of Polish society by emancipating them, and making them perfectly independent, what he could do, he did, in protecting them by strict laws, from wanton cruelty. He then left behind him the character of the most able monarch that ever swayed the Polish sceptre. He had faults, but they were almost lost in the number of his noble qualities, and his virtues. He was a lover of peace, and the friend of the people.—Fletcher's History of Poland.

Superior Court.—In the case of Charles Belden, vs. John G. Miller, for slander, tried on Friday and Saturday, the jury returned yesterday a sealed verdict of Four Thousand Dollars damages, and 6 cents cost, in favor of the plaintiff. N. Y. Ad.

Paying off the National Debt.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that about six millions of the National Debt will be paid off on the first of January next.

The First Saw-Mill.—The old practice in making boards was to split up the logs with wedges; and inconvenient as the practice was, it was no easy matter to persuade the world that the thing could not be done in a better way. Saw mills were first used in Europe in the 15th century; but so lately as 1555, an English ambassador, having seen a saw-mill in France, thought it a novelty which deserved particular description. It is amusing to see how the aversion to labor saving machinery has always agitated England. The first saw-mill was established by a Dutchman, in 1663; but the public outcry against the new-fangled machine was so violent, that the proprietor was forced to decamp with more expedition than ever did a Dutchman before. The evil was thus kept out of England for several years or rather generations; but in 1768, an unlucky timber merchant, hoping that after so long a time the public would be less watchful of their own interests, made a rash attempt to construct another mill. The guardians of the public welfare, however, were on the alert, and a conscientious mob at once collected and pulled the mill to pieces. Such patriotic spirit could not always last and now though we have nowhere seen the fact distinctly stated, there is reason to believe that saw-mills are used in England.

N. Y. paper.

## OUR CAUSE.

"Hang out our banner on the outward wall—Our castle's strength will laugh a siege to scorn."

We have been somewhat surprised to find some of our friends, expressing their doubts—misgivings—and fears relative to the ultimate success of our good cause. For ourselves we have never for moment doubted. Assured of the justice of our principles—trusting to the general good sense of the community—arguing from past changes that greater are to follow—we have felt confident of the triumph of republican principles—of the American System—of HENRY CLAY.

What have we to do with the blustering of Jackson Editors? Let them heap higher their pyramids of lies. Let them strive yet more earnestly to make "the worse appear the better reason."—Are we to tremble when they assert that our cause is hopeless—that our candidate is fallen? Are we to fold our arms and lengthen our visages because the owls who cluster upon the dead tree of Jacksonism, are hooting at us? Away with such cowardly misgivings. Our cause is advancing steadily onward.—Truth is gradually breaking in upon those who sit in political darkness. We do not make these assertions rashly:—we have no intention of deceiving our readers—but we have facts before us which fully justify our confidence.

In 1828 New York, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Louisiana, gave 60 electoral votes to General Jackson. The majority which secured these votes was small,—only 23 161 in the five States. It will be seen therefore, that a change in these States of something less than 12,000 votes, would have given the 60 votes to Adams, and thus elected him by a majority of 23 electoral votes.

In 1828, 2700 votes would have given New York to Adams—the majority for the 20 Jackson electors being only 5,350. Now let it be borne in mind that last year the aggregate of the majorities for the Jackson members of Congress was 17,512; and that of the Anti-Jackson members was 18,609, leaving a majority against Jackson of 1,097—and showing an entire gain to the Anti-Jackson party of 6447. New York now votes by general ticket for electors, consequently the whole vote of the State is irrecoverably lost to the "Petticoat Administration."

Kentucky in 1828 gave 14 Jackson electors by a majority of 7,904. We will contrast this result with that of the late election,—an election which the Jackson editors assure us has ended in defeat. The votes for members of Congress were as follows:—For Clay 26,532—for Jackson 23,875,—leaving a clear majority of 2,658 for Mr. Clay;—and a gain since 1828 of more than 10,000.

In 1828, Ohio gave sixteen Jackson electors by a majority of 4,201. At the last election the Clay candidate for Governor was chosen by a respectable majority—showing a gain of at least 6000 votes. 2,200 of these votes in 1828 would have given the State to Adams.

Indiana in 1828, gave her five electoral votes to General Jackson by the large majority of 6,115. In the election which has just passed, Noah Noble a warm and decided friend of Henry Clay has been elected Governor by a majority of 3,000 votes over the Jackson candidate—making a clear gain of more than 8,000 votes for Mr. Clay; 2,600 of these votes would have secured the State in 1828.

Louisiana by a majority of 521 gave 5 electoral votes to Jackson. The last election has settled the question in this

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State. The Governor is a friend of Mr. Clay—the Legislature is for Clay—the representatives in Congress are for Clay. The votes for Governor, a true test of the strength of the parties, was as follows,—For Clay 5,116;—for Jackson 2,164,—Clay majority 1,652. Nett gain 2,473. Only 295 were necessary.

It will thus be seen that the 60 votes which in 1828 elected General Jackson, are lost to him—lost forever—without the probability of a change. Where now is the chimera of General Jackson's popularity. Gone—like the frost-work of an Autumn morning without a semblance remaining. Let those who have been frightened by the elanor of Jacksonism, which to us has all along sounded more like the funeral howl of an Irish death wake, than the exultation of real triumph, look coolly at the true state of things. For our own part, we hate political croakers—party screech-owls—men who wish well to our cause, but who at the same time, and in the very teeth of facts to the contrary, pronounce it hopeless; who are perpetually trembling

—*at impossible events.*  
Lest aged Ahas should resign its load  
And Heaven's eternal battlements rush down.

We only ask our friends to stand firmly together—to maintain a steady and consistent ground—to remember that principles are not effected by the results of local elections—that even if Jacksonism were not tottering to its fall, we should still have powerful incentive to exertion—the sense of duty to ourselves and our country. Nothing more is necessary.—Let this be done, and, under no possible circumstances can Gen. Jackson be the next President of the United States.

*New England Review.*

## MR WIRT'S LETTER

TO THE ANTI-MASONIC COMMITTEE WHO INFORMED HIM OF HIS NOMINATION.

Gentlemen:—The unanimous resolution of the "National Anti-Masonic Convention," assembled at this place, nominating me as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the ensuing election, is an honor very grateful to me, as a proof of confidence from so respectable a body, and quite as unexpected as it is grateful. My pursuits, habits, and inclinations, have removed me so far from the political excitements and contentions of the day, and I know so well, from a close personal observation of twelve years, how little of attraction there is in the office of President of the United States, to any man who values his own peace, that it was as far removed from my wishes as my expectations, that it would occur to any portion of my fellow citizens to present my name to the consideration of my countrymen for that office. Not only have I never sought the office, but I have long since, looked at it with far more of dread than of desire, being fully aware of its fearful responsibilities, and of the fact, demonstrated by past experience, that no degree of purity and intelligence that can be exerted in the discharge of its duties, can protect its possessor from misrepresentation and aspersion.

Give me leave to add, gentlemen, that one of the last quarters from which I could have anticipated such an honor, is the Anti-Masonic Convention; because adopting, (too hastily, I am happy to find,) the current rumors of the day, I had supposed that the very principle of your union was a war of indiscriminate proscription against all persons throughout the United States, who had ever borne the name of Mason; that you would put in nomination no person who had ever been mason himself, and who would not, moreover, pledge himself to become a party to such a war of indiscriminate extermination, and wield the appointed power of the office under your direction; who would not, in short, become the President of your party, instead of being the President of the United States. I am happy to find that this is an error; for I should have been grieved for my country, to see the rise of any party that should affect to seize upon the reins of government, and, through the agency of an automaton President, to direct its powers to the vindictive purposes of party proscription and persecution; and I should be grieved, for myself, to learn that there had been any thing in my life and character, that could mark me out as a fit instrument for the execution of such a purpose. I am relieved from both these apprehensions by learning, since your assemblage here, that you have no other object in view, than in effect, to assert the supremacy of the laws of the land; that you seek to distract no portion of the peaceable and virtuous citizens of our country in the enjoyment of those social rights which are secured to them by their constitution and laws; but on the contrary, that the principle which has embodied you, is one of self-defence, in the enjoyment of those rights; that having become convinced by the disclosures made under oath, by numerous and respectable witnesses, in the trials which have been agitating the state of New York, for several years,—and by your investigations consequent on those disclosures, that the masonic society has become a tremendous political engine, with the power and disposi-

tion to set the laws of the land at defiance, to mark out and sacrifice its victims at pleasure, and with impunity, and silence all individual opposition, by the mysterious terrors which it diffuses throughout the community, you have come to the determination to root out this noxious institution, if you can by all the peaceable, legal, and constitutional means in your power; that the most effective means of this character which has presented itself to you, is by the exercise of your elective franchise; that deeming every man unfit for office, who in accordance with the principles established on the trials in New York, considers his masonic oaths and obligations as superior to his obligations to the constitution and laws of his country, you will support no man for any office who holds that principle or adheres to the society whose principle it is; that you consider a man's allegiance to his country his highest earthly obligation, and that no man is fit to be trusted with one of the offices of the country, who will permit a doubt to rest on the fact of his allegiance. These I understand to be your principles, and I see nothing in them which does not commend them to every man whose mind and heart are sound; for there can be no question among reasonable men, that in a free government like ours, the constitution and laws are our only sovereign, that the peace, order, prosperity and happiness of our people depend on the steady, faithful and effectual administration of our laws; that any secret society which by the force of mysterious oaths and obligations, and by the extent of its combination, seeks to disturb the action of those laws, to set them at defiance, to ride over and control them, to usurp the government, to hold the lives, peace and happiness of society at their mercy, and to establish a reign of terror over the initiated and uninitiated, is a political monster as fearful as the Invisible tribunal of Germany, or the Inquisition of Spain, and ought to be extirpated, without delay, by the use of all the peaceable means which the constitution and laws of our country furnish. I am further sure that in our country, it is but necessary to establish the fact of the existence of such a society to insure its annihilation.

But, gentlemen, although your resolution asks of me no pledges or promises, yet the name and style of the Convention from which it proceeds, the *anti-masonic convention*, may be considered both by yourselves and our fellow citizens at large, as necessarily involving by implication, such promises and pledges; and it is therefore proper that I should be perfectly open and candid with you, that there may be no misapprehension between us, and that you may be able to disabuse yourselves at once by changing your nomination, if you find that you have acted under mistake in passing this resolution.

You may understand, then, if you are not already apprised of it, that in very early life, I was myself initiated into the mysteries of freemasonry. I have been told by masons that my eyes were never opened, because I never took the master's degree; but my curiosity never led me thus far—and although I soon discontinued my attendance on lodges, (not having entered one even from curiosity for more than thirty years, I believe) it proceeded from no suspicion on my part that there was any thing criminal in the institution, or any thing that placed its members, in the slightest degree, in collision with their allegiance to their country and its laws. On the contrary, having been before my initiation, assured by the gentleman in whom I had implicit confidence, that there was nothing in the engagement which could affect either my religion or politics (which I considered as comprehending the whole range of my duties, civil and religious, and as extending not to the first degree only but to the whole masonic order) and being further informed that many of the most illustrious men of Virginia, with Gen. Washington at their head, belonged to that order, and had taken the degree of master, I did but believe that there could be any thing in the institution at war with their duties as patriots, men, and christians; nor is it yet possible for me to believe that they could have understood the engagement as involving any such criminal obligations. I have thenceforward, continually regarded masonry as nothing more than a sociable and charitable club designed for the promotion of good feeling among its members, and for the pecuniary relief of their indigent brethren. I have, indeed, thought very little about it for thirty years. It had dropped from my mind so completely that I do not believe I should have been able to gain admittance into any lodge, at all strict in their examinations, where I should have had to depend alone on my memory; and so little consequence did I attach to it, that whenever masonry has been occasionally introduced as a subject of conversation, I have felt more disposed to smile than to frown. Thinking thus of it, nothing has more surprised me than to see it blown into consequence in the northern and eastern states as a political engine, and the whole community excited against it as an affair of serious importance. I had heard, indeed, the general rumor that Morgan had been kid-

napped and very probably murdered by masons, for divulging their secrets; but I supposed it to be the act of a few ignorant and ferocious desperadoes, moved by their own impulse singly, without the sanction or knowledge of their lodges; and thus thinking, I have repeatedly and continually, both in conversation and letters of friendship, spoken of masonry and antimasonry as a fit subject for satire than tragedy, and have been grieved at seeing some of my friends involved in what appeared to me such a wild and bitter and unjust persecution against so harmless an institution as freemasonry. I have thought and repeatedly said that I considered masonry as having no more to do with politics than any one of the numerous clubs so humorously celebrated in the *Spectator*; and that with regard to the crime in Morgan's case, it was quite as unjust to charge that on masonry as it would be to charge the private delinquencies of some professing christians on christianity itself.

Thus have I thought, and thus have I continually spoken and written in my private letters to several of my friends.

It was not until the period of your assembling here, that on the occasion of a friendly visit from one of your members, and my taking the liberty to rally him on the excessive zeal which had been excited on an occasion so inadequate, that he placed before me a detail of some of the proceedings on the trials of the conspirators against Morgan when, for the first time, I saw the masonic oaths as established by the testimony both of adhering and seceding masons on the trials in New York. I observed that in one of them (called the royal arch) the candidate swears among other things that he will aid and assist a companion royal arch mason in distress, and espouse his cause so far as to extricate him from the same, if in his power, whether he be right or wrong, and that he will conceal the secrets of a companion royal arch mason given him in charge as such, murder and treason not excepted; and in other oaths, in still higher degrees, I also observe that the candidate binds himself to avenge the violated secrets of the Lodge by the infliction of death on the offender, and to revenge the wrongs of a brother to the utmost extremity; and the whole mixed up with the utmost horrible imprecations & blasphemous mockeries of the rites and tenets of the Christian religion.

In the details of the trials in the case of Morgan it became manifest that these oaths are not considered by those who impose and take them as mere idle and unmeaning words; but that they are viewed as solemn obligations which are to be practically enforced, and which in the case of Morgan there is too much reason to believe were *tragically* enforced. According to the reports of the details of that trial as given at some of your former meetings, and given at greater length at your meetings in this city, (at one of which in common with other citizens, I was present,) those oaths are understood literally, and literally enforced; and, according to the exhibition of the evidence made in those reports, the conspiracy against Morgan was not, as has been commonly supposed the act of a few ignorant men alone; but was engendered in the lodges themselves, enforced under their direction and supported at their expense; the conspiracy embracing, within its sweep, men of all degrees, men of the learned professions, farmers and mechanics; with too much reason to believe that the secret energy of the masonic spirit had entered and polluted even the temples of Justice; & with the most demonstrative proof that the persons who had entered into these unhalloved oaths considered their allegiance to the lodges as of higher obligation than their allegiance to the laws of their country. If this be masonry, as according to this uncontradicted evidence it seems to be, I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider it at war with the fundamental principles of the social compact, as treason against society, and a wicked conspiracy against the laws of God and man, which ought to be put down.

But, gentlemen, this was not, and could not be masonry as understood by Washington. The thing is impossible. Nor can I believe that in the quarter of the Union with which I am best acquainted, intelligent men of high and honorable character, if they have been drawn in to take these shocking and impious oaths, can consider them as paramount to their duties to their God and their country.—It is true that after the practical exhibition of masonry which we have had in New York, no man of common prudence can sleep over these discoveries, and every man will take care in every case of doubt to inquire. But both justice and prudence demand discrimination; for the powers of a President, ought not, in my opinion, to be prostituted to the purpose of a blind and unjust proscription, involving innocence and honor with guilt and treason, and no man is worthy of a nomination to this high office in whose judgment and patriotism, confidence cannot be placed to make the proper distinction between them. In the view of all honorable men he would deservedly become an object of disgust, if he could stoop to commit himself by any pledges, in a case

like this, as the price of his nomination.

If with these views of my opinions, it is the pleasure of your convention to change the nomination, I can assure you very sincerely that I shall retire from it with far more pleasure than I accept it. If, on the contrary, it be their choice to abide by it, I have only to add that in a government like ours, I consider no citizen at liberty to reject a nomination by so respectable a body, upon personal considerations.

Be the final determination of your convention what it may, I shall ever retain a grateful sense of the honor conferred on me by this nomination, and I beg the antimasonic convention to accept the assurance of my respect for them and for their cause. I do not address them as a party, because I understand the principle of their union to be, *to assert the supremacy of the Laws*; which I trust is, and ever will be the sacred and immutable principle of our common country.

WM. WIRT.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Nine Days Later from Europe.

By the packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, and Hannibal, Capt. Hebbard, we have received Liverpool papers to Sept. 2d inclusive, and London to the evening of the 31st August.

N. Y. Jour. of Com. Oct. 12.

Among the passengers in the Hannibal is the Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, late Minister to St. Petersburg.

It appears that the brave Skrzyniecki has been dismissed from the Chief command of the Polish army, and Gen. Poniatowski appointed in his stead.

The King of Belgium has appointed the Sieur Henri Guillame Theodore Malo to be Consul at New York.

The 22d clause of the Reform Bill has received the assent of the House of Commons, after a long, tedious, senseless debate.

Liverpool, August 31.—The most important clause in the whole bill, the ten pound rent qualification, has been carried, not without a warm opposition from the Tories, in which they were joined by some of the more moderate of the reformers themselves.

London, Aug. 25.—There is a rumor that a new ministry is about to be formed. One party says that the Cabinet is divided on the question of foreign policy and another on the details of the Reform Bill, such as the division of counties.—No one, however, dreams that the firm of Wellington, Peel, and Co. has the remotest chance of obtaining a place. On all hands such an event is considered to be altogether out of the question. No; the reports that Lords Gray and Brougham have determined to re-model the Cabinet, that is, to turn out the inefficients and the dissentients, and take in men who will not only work, but work in concert. It should be recollect, however, that settling day is near at hand and that such periods are generally pregnant with rumors.

London, Aug. 30.—Emigration continues very great from Rotterdam for the United States of America; within the last month between 400 and 500 persons principally Germans, have sailed. Two fine ships, the Coral, Capt. Chace, for Baltimore, and the Lewis, Capt. Pike, for N. York, will sail, the first on the 4th and the latter on the 5th of next month. Both carry a great number of emigrants.

London, Aug. 26.—The last Report of the Irish Distress Committee has just been published, from which it appears that upwards of 290,000 persons have been rescued from famine by the prompt benevolence of this country. We find by the balance sheet contained in the appendix that the sum subscribed amounted to £50,939 19, 1d, of which only £50 remains in hand to meet contingencies.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The Ministry loses ground day after day. We gained a new victory yesterday. A law, proposed by M. Perrier, on the revision of the lists of the electors and jurymen, tended to deprive 21,000 people of their political rights. An amendment, proposed by M. Manguin, and which was calculated to annihilate the bad effect of the law, was carried by a great majority, notwithstanding the efforts of M. d'Argout, who expatiated on the loyalty of Government.

PARIS, Aug. 23. We were told that the negotiations had been tried with Russia in favor of Poland. M. Perrier almost confessed that they had proved in vain, and that Nicholas persisted in his barbarous obstinacy not to treat until after the submission of Warsaw. Our Ministers are particularly ignorant of diplomatic precedents. They applied to the Emperor Nicholas almost as subjects, and as if they were requiring something new in calling for the nationality of Poland.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, Aug. 19.—In the bombardment of Antwerp, the American merchants lost goods to the amount of a million and a half of florins. It seems that the Government of the United States have demanded an indemnification from the King of Holland, and threatens to lay an embargo on all Dutch vessels in the American ports if this demand is not complied with.

The King of Holland intended leaving the Hague yesterday, accompanied by the two Princes, for the army. A fresh levy is ordered.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24.—The French troops are preparing to commence their retrograde movements to our southern frontiers. That portion of these troops that is to remain in Belgium till the arrangement of our affairs with Holland, will be cantoned in the environs of Nivelles.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Private Correspondence. Nearer and nearer the thunder-clouds of war approach the Polish capital, and the deciding blow must soon be struck.

Paskewitsch's army is reckoned at 70,000 men, and 300 cannon. Rudiger has passed with 20,000 of his 30,000 across the Vistula; so (if we may believe the Russian notices) the forces of the Russians on this border of the river, amount to 100,000 men, Skrzyniecki has scarcely half so many, but, if he is not forced to fight in open field, he may reckon on the fortifications before Warsaw, which are well worth 50,000 men.

There are many complaints against Skrzyniecki for his inaction since the battle of Ostrolenka. The violent party calls for Gen. Remorino (not Romano) for Generalissimo; but recently that party seems not the prevailing. Skrzyniecki has shown military talents; but it is the work of a genius to be always victorious with little forces against such overpowering ones.

But one question is—Will a battle take place in open field, or behind the strong fortifications? Paskewitsch, of course, prefers the plain, and his wish is seconded by the stirring blood of Polish honor. But, notwithstanding all that, the brave friends of Poland hope that Skrzyniecki's cautious valor will prevail against the impetuosity of the enemy.

Here (in Berlin) all our learned officers agree that, if Skrzyniecki can only detain for six weeks the enemy from striking the blow, Poland may be saved, at least for one year. If Warsaw be not taken before the middle of September, Paskewitsch must return over the Vistula, and the campaign is then, for the present at an end. To take Warsaw by storm would cost the Russian half his army, and perhaps secure for his Emperor a Suvarrow renown. He will, therefore, do all to force the Poles to a battle in the field. One thing, perhaps, besides their impetuosity, may second his intention—which is, scarcity of provisions. The operations of Rudiger, in the South, seem not to go directly on the capital. He intends, we believe, to invade the fertile southern provinces on the left border of the river, perhaps to deliver the Russian prisoners at Czestochao. The population of Warsaw is now greater than at any moment; and the right border of the Vistula, though formerly freed, is now wholly exhausted. They say that 40,000 Russians, of the Lithuanian army, under Tolstoi, will occupy that border.

Lithuania is lost to the Poles! Yes, they have had the great satisfaction and glory of seeing a party of their Lithuanian army return to the capital. General Dembinski, after wandering for a long time through the deserts and forces of that country has forced himself, fighting twice in desperate actions, a passage through the enemy. In passing the Bug though a fugitive, he so alarmed the Russians at Siecie, that they have returned in trepidation to Bazeck Litewsk! Passing near 100 German miles, fighting without intermission, this desperate hero has brought to Praga 5000 soldiers, six cannon, his baggage, his wounded men, and many prisoners, horses, and wagons. Xenophon's laurel seems to await his name. Many single deeds of great valor are recounted. An officer of the Lancers under Chaplowski, (who now, we believe, unjustly, is accused, like Gielgud, of inaction) has forced his way with 18 horsemen, being determined not to surrender himself. Half of his men were saved. Countess Plater, the young heroine, her chambermaid, and her brother are returned to Warsaw; also a great part of Dwernicki's soldiers have, by help of the Hungarians, returned.

TORNADO AT LIVERPOOL.—The late English papers contain some shocking particulars relative to a thunder storm which occurred at Liverpool on the 20th August. The inhabitants were aroused from their slumbers at about two o'clock in the morning, by the violence of the storm. Amid the roar of thunder and the flashing of lightning, the rain descended in torrents. The lower portion of the town was completely inundated. Paving stones and rubbish were moved down the descending streets—walls of unfinished buildings were tumbling down. The inhabitants merely escaped with their lives, rushing into the streets almost naked, leaving their property behind. Many lives were lost; and the damage of property exceeds description.

ROTHSAY CASTLE.—The European papers furnish a most melancholy account of the destruction of the steamboat Rothsay Castle, on the night of the 17th of August last. There were about 200 persons on board, all of whom

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

were lost, except 21. The vessel struck upon a sand-bank, after having proceeded about five miles on her destination. The account states that she was altogether unseaworthy—that she was 12 years old, and had but one engine—and that before the fatal catastrophe, which sent so many human beings to a watery grave, she was partly filled with water and that many of the passengers earnestly entreated the captain to put back, to save their lives—but that he strenuously refused, declaring there was no cause for alarm. The people who were saved declared that the captain was DRUNK. Argus.

## The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

### NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of GOODNOW & PHELPS, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Those persons who paid nothing from April 13, 1829, to Oct. 4, 1830, are informed that their several bills are \$3.00, which they can very conveniently forward by mail, or otherwise, upon the receipt of which they will receive a bill acknowledging the same.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

WE this week insert the Letter of Mr. Wirt, to the Anti-Masonic Convention held at Philadelphia. The letter speaks for itself; and we think it breathes the true spirit of the Patriot and Philanthropist. We doubt not that if Mr. Wirt should be elected, he would be the President of the People and not of a party.

The following is said to be a correct statement of the late disturbances in the Madawaska settlement. The article is from the New Brunswick papers, and is said to be official:

MADAWASKA.—As erroneous statements have got into circulation, and been introduced into some of the public prints of the provinces, which have given currency to loose and unsound reports, we have taken some pains to ascertain the true state of the case, and from what we can learn the circumstances are in substance as follows:—Some time in the month of Aug. last, a man residing in the Madawaska Settlement by the name of Walter Powers, posted up public notices in the settlement, calling on the inhabitants, in the name of the State of Maine, to assemble at the house of Peter Lizotte, on the twentieth day of that month, to make choice of certain Town and Parish Officers, under the denominations of a Moderator, Select Men, Town Clerk, Constables, &c. At the time appointed, a collection of persons to the number of about forty assembled, and having been refused permission by the said Peter Lizotte to hold the meeting in his house, the said Powers adjourned to an open field, and the leading characters collected round a cart, and proceeded to business, and chose a person by the name of Barnabas Hannawell as Moderator; Jesse Wheelock, Town Clerk; Amos Mattocks, Daniel Savage and John Harford, Senior, Select Men; Randal Harford and Barnabas Hannawell, Constables; and forthwith administered an oath of office to the said Select Men. The only persons who voted consisted of about a dozen, all of American extraction. Much persuasion was made use of by them to make the French Inhabitants to join, but they one and all declined. Mr. Justice Rice, and Capt. Coombes of the militia, who attended to witness what might take place, protested against the proceedings, and demanded from the said Powers to shew by what authority he acted; on which he produced a warrant, under the hand and seal of William D. Williamson, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maine, and also read what purported to be an Act of the Legislature of the said State, incorporating the whole of the Madawaska Settlement to the northward of a west line from the Monument to the High Lands, so called, as part of the County of Penobscot. On the first of September following, a second Town Meeting was assembled, by direction of the Moderator, Barnabas Hannawell, at the house of one Raphael Martin, for the purpose of electing a person from the said settlement to represent them in the Legislature of the State of Maine; at which Peter Lizotte, a Captain in the Militia of this Province, was chosen for that purpose, and a return made to that effect to Roscoe L. Greene, Secretary of State for the said State of Maine. At this last meeting the said Justice Rice also appeared, and protested, in his Majesty's name, against the proceedings, and so doing was threatened to be forcibly sent away. On this last occasion about twenty of the French inhabitants, at the instigation and solicitation of the American party, forgetting their duty and allegiance, joined in giving their votes. It is also stated that two persons by the names of John E. Dean and Edward Kavanagh, had, in the course of the month of August last, been in and thro' the settlement, under the pretence of taking an account of the number of the settlers, pursuant to some resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maine; who during their intercourse with the French Inhabitants, had taken great pains to in-

duce them to believe they had ceased to be British subjects, and were in reality citizens of Maine, and that it was their duty so to acknowledge themselves; accompanied with threats, that provided they declined to give in a true account of the number of the families, the quantity of lands by them occupied, and other particulars relating to their situations, they would eventually be deprived of their property, and, if on the contrary, they complied with what was requested of them, those who had titles already would have them confirmed free of expense, and those who held but possession, would have the same on paying five dollars to the Surveyor General of Maine who would be there in the spring to lay them. In consequence of a report from James A. Maclauchlan, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of York, (and who had been appointed by the Governor to see that no aggressions were made on the Territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States) of the foregoing proceedings; the Attorney General received orders from the Governor and Council to proceed with the said Mr. Justice Maclauchlan to Madawaska, and adopt such measures as might be expedient to prevent further aggression, and maintain the Jurisdiction of the Government, who proceeded accordingly; and as the conduct of all the parties concerned was highly illegal, and constituted an offence of an aggravated nature, warrants were issued and placed in the hands of the High Sheriff, Edward W. Miller, Esq. to apprehend the offenders both American and French, to answer at the Supreme Court to be held at Frederickton on Tuesday next; on which warrant four of the Americans to wit:—Barnabas Hannawell, the moderator, so called, Daniel Savage, one of the Selectmen, Jesse Wheelock, the town clerk, and a person by the name of Daniel Bean were taken into custody, and declining to give bail for their appearance in Court, have been committed to answer to Indictment to be preferred against them—the other persons, included in the warrant, escaped into the woods to avoid arrest, the French People who were apprehended gave bail to appear and answer, and therefore were not committed.

The Oxford Observer, in giving the list of Senators elected, denominates them all (Jackson) till he comes to Lincoln County. Here he stops. Were ye out of Jackson types—friend?

Maine Inquirer.

We think that when the editor of the Inquirer pened the above, he must have did it without his spectacles, for if he will take the pleasure of looking again at the article alluded to, he will find anti-Jackson inserted for Kennebec County. We will inform him that our "Jackson Types" are nearly out—they are fast turning to CLAY.

It is proposed to publish the Annals of Education and Instruction, after the 1st of January next, in semi-monthly numbers, of 16 pages each, except one number each quarter, of 80 or 100 pages at \$3.50 a year, or \$3 in advance.—The 20 smaller numbers will also be published in a distinct form, at \$1 a year in advance. These works are conducted by Wm. C. Woodbridge assisted by other friends of Education; and are really worthy of the attention and patronage of parents and teachers. To those who feel an interest in the subject of Education, the perusal of these publications will prove a source both of gratification and instruction—we judge from the former labors of the same writers, and from a number of the Annals now before us.

Hallowell Advocate.

VERMONT.—The official returns give, for Governor, William A. Palmer (anti-masonic) 15,258 votes. Heman Allen, (Clay) 12,990, Ezra Meech (Jackson) 6,158 Clay loss, since last year, 486; Jackson loss, 127; Antimasonic gain, 4,335. In the votes for Lt. Governor, Clay loss, 63; Jackson loss 238; Antimasonic gain, 4,596. In the House of Representatives, 8 unsuccessful ballots took place Oct. 14; the Antimasonic candidate having from 100 to 105 votes, the Clay candidate 67, and the Jackson candidate 40. The other branch of the Legislature, called the Council, consisting of 12 members, all Anti-masons, the party will have a majority in joint ballot, and will elect a Governor and Lt. Governor, and control all appointments.

Ib.

DAILY PAPER IN AUGUSTA. The editors of the Kennebec Journal propose to publish during the session of the Legislature a small daily sheet, to be called the Maine Daily Journal—price \$1. Their zeal and enterprise are commendable.

Ib.

Widower extra, or Jack of all Trades. There resides in a small town in Pennsylvania, a widower, who professes to be a dentist, silversmith, watch and clock maker, silver plater, repairs musical instruments of various kinds, and teaches music both vocal and instrumental. He

tills his garden, attends market, milks his cow, does his own cooking, fattens and kills his own hogs, prepares his lard and what seems to cap the whole—he does his own washing and mending. Widowers, what think you of all this?

Fred. Herald.

Free Trade Convention.—In reference to the Free Trade Convention, the Philadelphia Inquirer, a Jackson paper, says: "So far as public opinion has manifested itself, the late free trade convention, or rather, the doings of such convention, find little favor in the eyes of the people of this great confederacy. The whole seemed a splendid farce, in which men with solemn faces were acting."

The New York American, a free trade paper, says:

"Upon the whole, our expectations of possible benefit to the cause of free trade from this convention, are disappointed. Instead of facts, we have speculative reasonings, not the least objectionable that they are insidiously introduced; and which, purporting only to be the opinions of a certain portion of the American people, became, by the fact that the convention refused to strike out or to alter them, its opinions. Hence, we anticipate comparatively little effect from the committee appointed to draft an address to Congress, and to attend its sittings in person in order to point out and enforce the considerations for a reduction of the Tariff. Such a committee, proceeding from a body who set out with the declaration that the law they desire to be changed is from the beginning unconstitutional, and therefore void, can hardly expect to find much favor in the sight of those who made the law."

Street dialogue between two Blacks.

Good morning, Ebony! how come on de resurrection in Virginia?

Eb. You call him wrong, Topaz—de revolution you should say. O, he be all stopped—de whole country cry, horrid massacre! fernal plot! down wid de black slave!—When de Greek or Pole rise for his liberty, den they cheer him; they send him arm and de standard and make de oration and de ode, and say "down wid de 'pressor—burst de chain, gallant people! bind him in his own fetters." Ah, Topaz, de white men and de colored men two tings.

Salem Observer

Wilmot Spring—Aghin.

In August we published several Certificates of persons who had been cured of Cancers, &c. at the above Spring. We now add another which we copy from the St. Andrews Courant.

Eastport Sentinel.

This is to certify that the Subscriber hereunto having been for a long time afflicted with the external Piles, the Gravel, and an inflammation on the Lungs, hearing of the virtues of the Wilmot Spring came to visit and prove its healing qualities and having for one week drunk freely of its waters, bathed and washed, finds himself to all appearances perfectly recovered.

JOHN PALMER,  
Trustee of the Parish School for  
Canning, N. B.

Miller, who lately killed two of his children and nearly killed his wife, has had his trial, an account of which is given in the Stamford Sentinel. The defense set up by the prisoner's counsel was that the murders were committed under the excitement of religious frenzy. The jury brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Oct. 17. [Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day 1071 Beef Cattle, 1653 Stores, 3730 Sheep, and 3193 Swine—A few Stores, about 300 sheep and 1305 Swine were reported last week.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Sales brisk and quite good prices as last week were obtained; a few yoke of oxen extra were sold at about \$3.50 prime 475 a 5; good at 425 a 450; and thin at 275 a 375.

BARRALLING CATTLE. The barrallers appear disposed to pay a trifle more; we quote for No. 2, 250, a 275; No. 1, 3 a 325; Mess 350 a 375.

WORKING OXEN—Sales were effected at 50, 57, 60, 62, 68, 75, 80, and \$85.

STORES—Sales of a large number were effected and many more will probably be sold tomorrow.

Cows & CALVES—We noticed sales at \$16, 17, 20, 1-2 24, 28, 30, and 32.

SHEEP—Lots of store sheep were taken at 135, a 150; lots to be slaughtered at \$175, 2, 212-1, 225, 233, 250, and 275. Some wethers at about 3, and a few extra at \$5 each.

SWINE—Considerable doing; one entire lot of Shoots, half Barrows at 3 7-8c.; also one entire lot of 120, half Barrows, at 4 1-4; one less lot of 80, half Barrows, at 4 1-2; two lots of old barrows of about 20 each, at 4 1-8c. Retail price, 4 1-4 a 4 1-2 for Sows, 1 5-4 a 5-12 for Barrows.

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Post-Masters, and Publishers friendly to the principles of the paper, are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

Sept. 26, 1832.

### "GREAT BARGAINS."

#### C. J. STONE

HAS just received at his new stand, a well selected and very extensive assortment of seasonable piece

### Goods,

such as

BROAD CLOTHES, Blue, Blk. Mulberry, Mixt, Brown, and Fancy colors for pantaloons; CASSIMERES; SATTINETTS; Flannels; Plaids; Moreeas; French and English Circassians, all colors; Fine Thibet Cloths; cold Damask Table Covers; Goats' Hair Camblets; Lamb's Wool Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Thibet, Merino, Valentine and other SHAWLS; Blk Italian Lustings; Gro de Naps; Blk. and cold Synchaws; Sarsnets and other Silks—Silks Camblets; Gro de Berlin; 1400 yds. French, English and other Calicoes, from 10 to 50 cts.—Gingham; Furniture Prints and Dimetys; Hair Cord, Plaid and Plain White Cambrie Muslins; cold Cambries; White Counterpanes 11-4, at a very low price; Hair Check, Book and Swiss Muslins; Blk. Silk Velvets; Corded Petticoats; a good assortment of Fancy Vestings; Ladies' Fancy Silk Hdkfs; Fenlar's Flag and other Hdkfs; Bobbinet Edgings and Quillings; Crecian Boots; Silk Hosiery; Gloves; Mitts; Braid; Cap Wire; Buttons; Tapes; Pins; Sewing Silks; Carpet Bindings and a good assortment of

### DOMESTIC GOODS,

with a great variety other articles too numerous to particularize. The above goods have just been purchased in New York, many of them at Auction, and will be sold at very low prices for Cash or Approved Credit.

### WANTED,

Any quantity of WOOLEN YARN, FLANELS, and TOW CLOTH, for which a fair price will be paid in goods at lowest cash prices.

Portland, Oct. 18, 1831. 6w19

### NOTICE.

JOTHAM T. BUNKER was placed under my care by bond, April 13, 1829, till he became twenty-one years of age. Being then eighteen years of age wanting five months. He has this day left my employ without my consent, I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I am determined never to pay any debt or debts of his contracting after this date.

RUFUS K. BUNKER.

No. 7, Oct. 6, 1831. 3w19

New-York Daily Sentinel Office.

September 9, 1831.

To Farmers, Mechanics, and other Workmen.

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, published in the city of New-York, which has just entered upon the third year of its existence, is the largest and cheapest weekly newspaper in the United States. The object of the Working-Man's Advocate as its title imports, is to protect the rights, and promote the interests of the Working-Men. By Working-Men, are meant all men who are engaged in occupations useful to their fellow-citizens—that is, such as contribute to their sustenance, health, instruction, amusement, and happiness.

The Editors of the Working-Man's Advocate, believe that the rights and interests of the Working-classes require the universal adoption, throughout the United States, of the following measures, besides others of minor importance, viz: Equal Universal Education—Abolition of all Licensed Monopolies—Abolition of Capital Punishment—Abolishment of imprisonment for Debts (already accomplished in New-York since the organization of the Working-Men of this State)—An Entire Revision, or Abolition of the present Militia System—Equal Taxation on property—No Legislation on Religion. These therefore, are the leading measures for which they contend,

The publishers of the Working-Man's Advocate, are also the Publishers of the New-York Daily Sentinel, which contains as great a quantity of the earliest foreign and domestic Intelligence, as the average of the New-York daily papers, the greatest part of which is transferred to the columns of the Working-Man's Advocate.

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# OXFORD OBSERVER.

MO. 8 OF THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

TIONS COMPARED.

In the Western States it is not uncommon for a farmer to have six, eight, or ten hundred acres under cultivation, in grass, grain and other crops. We have frequently seen 200 acres of corn in one field in Ohio and Indiana. Corn in many places is raised without hoeing. Harrowing and ploughing once or twice are considered sufficient to secure good crops.

These statements will be almost incredible with our brethren at the East, who consider one or two hundred acres as much as any farmer can manage to advantage. On the other hand, some of our Western farmers will be astonished at the statement made in the preceding article, where it is said that 50 or 100 acres support large and respectable families in many instances in New England. The natural opinion in the Western States is, that the Eastern farmers labor severely. This, says Mr. Niles, is a great mistake; they have much leisure because they do not waste their time.

With them, there is a place for everything, and everything is in its place. Their houses and cattle are attended to with clock-like regularity. Nothing is put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day. Economy is wealth, and system affords ease. These men are never in a hurry, except in harvest time. And in the long winter evenings, or severe weather which forbids employment out of doors, one man makes corn brooms, another shoes, a third is a cooper or tailor, and if necessary, he can display his Yankee ingenuity in all these trades combined, or in any thing else which necessarily requires. One woman spins, another weaves, another plaitS leghorn or grass bonnets, and a fourth makes lace, while the fair daughters are attending to the concerns of the larder. Little children and the aged persons knit stockings.

*Southern paper.*

## FUNCTUALITY.

MR. EDITOR.—A few thoughts relative to punctuality may not be uninteresting to our readers. "Punctuality," is said to be the life of business; to this every judicious business man will doubtless subscribe. If a store keeper is found in bed after sunrise, his customers frequently complain, and this is not all; he loses custom, and not for once or twice, but not unfrequently does he lose a valuable customer entirely.

This will also well apply to the Mechanic, and not only to him, but frequently to every laborer or workingman. Neither does the principle stop here; but it may with propriety extend to professional men; they too have their customers who do not wish to leave their daily employment for a little advice, or a little assistance of a professional man. Nor would I stop here; as punctuality is necessary in almost every concern in life. Punctuality in the Mail carrier or stage driver, and Post masters might also with propriety be included, all these are calculated to facilitate the dispatch of business.

Domestics in Taverns, and indeed in every boarding house or family should be punctual. Much might be said with propriety, upon this subject, but a word to the wise, will doubtless suffice.

School teachers should always be punctual, and so should scholars; but the punctuality of scholars depend much upon their parents and guardians.—Punctuality in the payment of debts—Printers Bills &c. is an excellent principle, and well worthy of the attention of all classes.

Let a word to the wise, here also suffice. Many things more might be enumerated which equally require punctuality, and one in particular, viz. the shoemaker, and by the way, shoes are very comfortable in cold weather, and quite convenient in other seasons of the year, as well as other clothing, and when a customer is put off with a promise of next week, and repeated from week to week, the Mechanic not only loses custom, but the confidence of customers, but this remark, I am happy to say, applies to but few of our industrious and punctual Mechanics.

One thing more which requires punctuality (no offence, gentle reader) and that is punctuality in attending public worship at the time appointed; This is very important; especially to those who are fond of music and who attend meeting to hear as well as to see and to be seen.

Many more cases might be stated which require punctuality, and in truth we may say, *Almost every thing.*

I hope, Mr. Editor, no one will be offended at the above hints, but that we may all thereby profit.

*A WORKINGMAN.*

*Augusta Courier.*

*Georgia Nullification.*—An Indian who was tried before the Circuit Court of Georgia for digging gold in the Cherokee country, was acquitted by Judge Clayton on the ground that the Indians have a right to dig in their own lands. But Gov. Gilmer has nullified the decision of the Judge, and ordered the Georgia Guard to arrest the Indian again.

... 1 ng remarks by different editors in favor of the LADY'S Book are in unison with our own sentiments.—We should have inserted them ere this time, but want of room prevented.—ED.

The publishers of the LADY'S Book, in commencing their second volume have presented themselves before their patrons in A CARE, which will be found on the fourth page. To this we specially invite the attention of our readers, adding our own assurances to those of the proprietors, that no expense is spared to render the work deserving of public encouragement.

The Lady's Book is without question, the first publication in the class to which it belongs. For excellence and variety of matter—neatness and beauty of typographical execution—splendid embellishments and decoration, no work of the kind can bear comparison with it. Its merits are generally appreciated, and it has obtained a circulation which has no parallel in this or any other country.

The publishers may well be proud of the manner in which their work has been praised by the conductors of the newspaper press. In no other instance has such general commendation, nor so well deserved, been bestowed on a similar publication. In all quarters of the Union editors have united in eulogizing its merits, with a palpable honesty and sincerity such as nothing but conviction could inspire. One or two and only one or two, have pursued a different course, and the motives by which these have been actuated are easily perceptible.

Envy at superior success, and mortification at perceiving a temporary outstrip them in the road to perfection and public favor, have stirred up their evil feelings, and they give vent to their animosities in all the shapes which petty malignity can suggest. For things like these the publishers of the Book need give themselves neither care nor concern.

The sense of the public is with them, they have secured a standing in the favorable estimation of the reading community which no attempts of interested rivals can prejudice or affect, and if they will but continue in the course they have so prosperously commenced, we can fairly promise them a career at once distinguished and profitable.

*Saturday Courier.*

**THE LADY'S BOOK.**—We have received the January and February numbers of this beautiful and interesting monthly publication, which far surpasses any work of the kind in the United States, in the neatness of its typographical execution and the fineness of its engravings. It is intended exclusively for the Ladies, but it is well calculated to please all classes of readers. Each number contains 56 pages, embracing within it a number of elegant engravings which will be found both useful and pleasing to the Ladies.—*Record, Blairsville Pa.*

**THE LADY'S BOOK.**—Two numbers of this publication are before us, and to do them justice we must say, they are the most beautiful periodicals of the day, containing elegant engravings, and a fund of matter useful and amusing. Every lady should have the work. It is published monthly in Philadelphia at \$3 per annum in advance.—*Ontario Phœnix, Canandaigua, N. Y.*

**THE LADY'S BOOK.**—We have received the first No. of the second volume of this deservedly popular publication.—We think this No. calculated to increase in no small degree, the very great favor this monthly periodical has obtained by the superiority of execution and matter displayed to so much advantage in the first volume. The type used in printing the L. B. is entirely new, the paper is of a quality, superior in fineness to that generally used by periodicals, and the engravings are such as are seldom found in publications of such frequency.—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

**THE LADY'S BOOK.**—Among the numerous works which are gradually advancing claims for public patronage, few are likely to supersede the Lady's Book. We have now before us a volume, containing more than three hundred recommendations, from the most respectable journals in the U. S, which bestow upon the work the most flattering ecomiums. It is devoted exclusively to the ladies, and the important and beneficial tendency of such a periodical, if judiciously conducted, cannot be too highly rated. It should be in every family, and in the library of every young lady who makes any pretensions to accomplishments or literature. Parents cannot devote a small sum more to the advantage of their daughters, than by furnishing them with the Lady's Book.—*Herald, Rutland, Vt.*

**LADY'S BOOK.**—We have been favored with a number of this interesting work, and from the hasty glance which our leisure has permitted us to bestow upon it, we feel an obligation to recommend it to our fair readers as a work highly deserving their patronage; to young gentlemen desirous of complimenting their female acquaintance, we can recommend the Lady's Book as a beautiful and doubtless acceptable present.—*Journal, Lancaster, Pa.*

**Georgia Nullification.**—An Indian who was tried before the Circuit Court of Georgia for digging gold in the Cherokee country, was acquitted by Judge Clayton on the ground that the Indians have a right to dig in their own lands. But Gov. Gilmer has nullified the decision of the Judge, and ordered the Georgia Guard to arrest the Indian again.

We have just received the May No. of the LADY'S Book, and find it contains the usual variety of matter. We would recommend it to every lady who is fond of literature, as it contains an abundance of matter highly interesting to female's, and in its columns will be found much to improve the understanding and conversation of our male and female friends in general.—*Standard, Lancaster, Pa.*

**PROPOSALS** for publishing in the city of Washington two Weekly Newspapers (in pamphlet form) one to be entitled,

**THE MECHANIC'S REGISTER,**

**THE FARMER'S REGISTER.**

A Portion of the daily Telegraph will be devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to make up two weekly royal sheets, to contain sixteen octavo pages each: one to be entitled, The Farmers Register—the other, the Mechanic's Register. The Farmer's Register will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The Mechanic's Register will contain such general information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices as will render it a valuable acquisition to the library of that useful class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those, whose avocations in life enable them to give practical and useful information.

The price for these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, any postmaster is authorized to receive it on account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The editor is willing, where one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, & remit one dollar & twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty-two numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to place a cheap newspaper within the reach of every citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the avocations of those for whom it is intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the fire-side of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor. The Register will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates, it will embody important state papers, in a convenient form for preservation. The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form, an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet; thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, in a pamphlet form. As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this address, and editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers. When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired. DUFF GREEN.

## PREMIUM.

**THE** publishers of the Saturday Courier are grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American Literature, offer the following premium:

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** to the writer of the best **ORIGINAL TALES**, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations.

All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward & Spragg, Philadelphia, **FREE OF POSTAGE**, on or before the first day of December, 1831.

Accompanying each Tale the writer must furnish his or her name and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor.

Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.—David Paul Brown, William M. Meredith, John Rusgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esq's. who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.

As soon as the award shall be determined, public information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.

Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

Philadelphia, July 9. 6

## JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

**PUBLISHED** twice a month, \$1, 25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to **SAMUEL COLEMAN**, Portland, Agent for Maine. Dec. 7.

## HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE

**HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES**

OF THE

**BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,**

**LONDON;**

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures,

**IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFILTRATIONS, internally or externally;**

**DYSPEPSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILLIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER:**

**YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY,**

**PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS,**

**and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairest portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS,**

**to their untimely graves; SMALL POX,**

**MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GOUT,**

**STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS;**

**FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES,**

**RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages;**

**CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS,**

**SCURVY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN,**

**KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEOUS DISORDERS;**

**in short, every Complaint to**

**which the human frame is so direfully**

**subject, under all their varied forms and names;**

**as the HYGEIAN conviction is,**

**MAN IS SUBJECT TO**

**ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE,**

**THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,**

**from whence springs every Complaint**

**that can possibly assail his complicated**

**frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle**

**of this vital, pure stream of life, the**

**gift of Almighty power, to disencumber**

**itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with**

**which it has become commixed, through**

**the negligence of parents; the ignorance**

**or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the**

**vicious, or gormandizing propensities of**

**us all.**

**THIS valuable Medicine, being com-**

**posed only of vegetable matter, or medi-**

**cial herbs, and warranted, on oath, as**

**containing not one particle of mercurial,**

**mineral, or chemical substances, (all of**

**which are uncongenial to the nature of**

**man, and therefore destructive of the hu-**

**man frame) is found to be perfectly harm-**

**less to the most tender age, or the weak-**

**est frame, under every stage of human**

**suffering; the most pleasant and benign**

**in its operation, and at the same time,**

**the most certain in searching out the**

**root of every complaint, however deep,**

**and of performing a cure, that was ever**

**offered to the world. This wonderful!**

**effect, too, is produced by the least pos-**